

# PUZZLE PICTURE.



"YOU HAD BETTER RUB THAT OUT. HERE COMES THE TEACHER." WHERE IS THE TEACHER?

## THIEVES AT THE PIERS.

Detectives Are Kept Very Busy in Trying to Protect Passengers About to Sail.

In addition to plain-clothes men furnished by police headquarters every transatlantic steamship company has one or more private detective on its piers when a ship comes in or goes away. Their chief duty is to prevent the work of sneak thieves.

The companies and their patrons, despite precautions, lose thousands each year by these thieves. They ply their trade to best advantage about the time that a big ship is ready to leave and her docks are thronged with visitors to see friends off, states the New York Sun.

It is then that they most frequently escape the eye of bedroom stewards and enter the room of a tourist while he is on deck saying farewell. In the twinkling of an eye they slit a valise or hand bag with a sharp knife and abstract from it cash, jewelry or other valuables.

One day Detective Moody was detailed at a pier and was busy at another part of the wharf when a dapper colored man stationed himself at the bulkhead. A woman, the wife of a merchant of Charleston, came down the pier with a bag in one hand and an expensive coat thrown over her other arm.

She asked the dapper youth a question about the hour of sailing, and after telling her he said that he was one of the stewards of the ship and that he would carry her coat and bag down the wharf. He had both in his clutches before the intended passenger could make any reply and he accompanied the woman down the pier and up the gangplank.

"Let me see your ticket," he said to the woman when they reached the ship's deck.

She gave it up without any question, and hastily looking at it he remarked: "This is not a very good location. Wait here and I'll go up to the office and have it changed. He carried bag, coat and ticket away as he spoke, and quickly started down the gangplank.

Detective Moody, without knowing anything of the fellow's presence on the pier, had taken a position at the foot of the gangplank. He happened to look up and saw the man coming ashore with the coat and hand grip. He recognized the man immediately, because he was instrumental in sending him to prison a few years ago.

The fellow saw the detective spied him. He was half-way down the plank at the time, and Moody said to him:

"Well, you've got a nerve to come around here."

"A friend of mine is going away, and I'm going to fix her ticket," said the fellow.

"Indeed! Well, a friend of mine is going away and I will have the pleasure of fixing his ticket," remarked the detective significantly, adding: "Permit me." And he snatched handcuffs on the man's wrists.

One steamship sneak thief had five pocketbooks with money in his

trousers pockets and three overcoats on his back when he was arrested at a Hoboken pier two weeks ago. He said that if passengers insisted upon throwing valuables into their rooms, leaving their doors open and running on deck to say their good-byes, they couldn't blame even an honest man from helping himself.

Several years ago a thief procured a steward's uniform and rifled the bags of passengers of outgoing ships for some time before he was finally caught. It is not so easy for the thieves to steal the personal effects of incoming passengers because of the scrutiny gate which the customs officials establish at every pier.

## CORRECTING THE CLOCK.

The Scientific Method of Ascertaining Changes in Time at the Official Observatory.

W. S. Harwood tells in St. Nicholas what pains are taken to keep observatory clocks in time with the stars.

The clock was set the night before, by a star when it crossed the meridian; but, for one reason or another, it may have lost or gained the fraction of a second. The observer at the eyepiece of the telescope watches the oncoming star with the very closest attention. The instant it comes into his field of vision, just as it begins crawling across the wires, he gives a squeeze to the telegraphic key. At the moment of this squeeze the fountain-pen, attached to the key by the wire, gives a tiny jump and makes a slight bending in the line. As the star crosses each wire the observer presses the key, so that there are 11 indentations made as the star crosses the field and passes out of sight on its celestial way. It has not been stopped a fraction of an inch in its journey through space, but the observer has timed it in transit, and no matter how fast it may have been fleeing through the heavens, it has yet been closely watched by the man at the telescope until he could record its movements. As the star passed the sixth wire the pressure for that line, its meridian line, registered the precise fraction of a second at which the star crosses the line. Then, as the clock has been marking its own time off on the cylinder second by second, the observer compares the time the clock has been making with the indentation the instrument recorded as the star crossed the meridian. Thus he can tell to the fractional part of a second the gain or loss in the time of the clock, and it is readjusted, or "set," as we say, to the unvarying time of the star.

## An Old-Timer.

Hittinger—Here's a nice little joke of mine. I suppose, however, you'll swear it is old enough to wear whiskers.

Smalley—My dear boy, it is old enough to be used by a vaudeville monologist.—Boston Transcript.

## What Becomes of Them.

"Some men seem born to command and yet do not fulfill our expectations," said the wise guy.

"Maybe they get married," suggested the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

The American manufacturer, in looking about the world for possible markets for the surplus products of his mills, takes into consideration many things before deciding upon a place where he will make a particular effort to secure foreign trade. There was a time when the possibility of European competition would have figured as a strong factor against the ultimate success of a foreign trade venture. Of Great Britain, looked upon as the greatest manufacturing nation of Europe, we were especially afraid, and yet to-day THE HEAVIEST INCREASE IN OUR EXPORT TRADE IN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IS COMING FROM BRITISH TERRITORY.

## Our Manufacturers in Foreign Fields

By O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Dept.

A few figures by way of illustration: Our exports to British North America (principally Canada) in 1901 was \$108,000,000; to British Africa, \$22,000,000; to Australia, \$31,000,000. Comparing these figures with the exports to these countries at a period ten years past and we find that our exports to Canada have increased 150 per cent., while those of England to Canada show a slight decrease in that time. To British Africa our exports have increased over 400 per cent. in the ten years, while those of England to the same territories have increased but 40 per cent., and to Australia our exports have increased 125 per cent., while England has shown a decrease.

From these few figures it is evident that American manufacturers are meeting European competition, and meeting it at that in countries where every natural advantage lies with the European manufacturer. THE DAY HAS COME WHEN THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER CAN PICK HIS PURCHASERS WHERE HE PLEASES WITHOUT FEAR OF RUINOUS COMPETITION FROM EUROPE.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## HIGHWAYS IN EUROPE.

France Probably Has the Best Laws for Building and Repairing Public Roads.

Two hundred years ago England had the worst roads in the world, because the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them. In speaking of them Macaulay says "that a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with each other should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered between them is manifestly unjust. It was not until many toll bars had been violently pulled down, until the troops had in many instances been forced to act against the people, and until much blood had been shed that a good system was introduced." Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England. The French have probably the most efficient laws and regulations in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The minister of public works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land and by water. There are four classes of road recognized by law, namely: (1) national, (2) departmental, (3) military, (4) cross roads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass.

The cross roads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the government, especially when these roads become of importance. The national roads are paved like a street, having an average width of 33½ feet. The departmental roads are 39 feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.—American Asphalt Journal.

## CHESTNUT CULTURE.

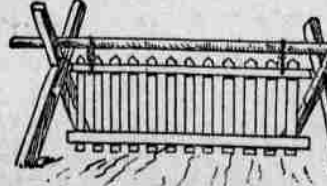
Methods Employed by a Pennsylvania Gentleman Who Has a Grove of 205 Acres.

Coleman K. Sober, of Union county, Pa., owns the largest chestnut grove in the United States, says the Philadelphia Press. It comprises 205 acres, with over 100,000 trees. Mr. Sober is a wealthy lumberman of Lewisburg, whose object is to render profitable the millions of acres of wild mountain land in the commonwealth. When a boy of 12 he asked his father, while grafting fruit, to graft some young chestnut trees, but was only laughed at. Five years ago he carried out his boyish idea, on land too rough even for sheep pasture, the waste of lumbering operations, on the sides of Irish valley, eight miles from Shamokin. Pine and oak were cut down a generation ago, leaving chestnut standing. Cutting these down, young shoots sprang up which were grafted with scions of Paragon, a crisp, sweet nut, five times as large as the native chestnut. This fall Mr. Sober harvested his first crop, 30 bushels, worth \$7 a bushel, and in a few years his returns will be in the thousands. In fact, the estimate for next year is about 3,000 bushels, which, at \$6, would be \$18,000, from land not worth \$3 an acre for farming purposes. Mr. Sober did the first grafting himself, with a little assistance. The last two seasons he employed eight grafters for five weeks, each man averaging 300 trees a day. Ninety per cent. of the grafts were successful. The groves are protected on two sides by "fire roads," and all brush is carefully burned. Game chickens are kept to prey on the chestnut weevil, and sheep to keep the grass down. Mr. Sober favors transplanting seedlings rather than planting nuts.

## DURABLE FLOOD GATE.

Much Cheaper Than the Old Way of Putting a Rock-Filled Pen on Each Side of the Creek.

I wish to explain the following to the people that live along small streams, who have trouble in keeping their water gaps up. Take four ties, mortise them half through near the middle in a slanting direction. Put two of the ties together so that they will fit tightly, then nail a strip of plank on each side of your frame so they cannot come past. Be careful in



## ECONOMICAL FLOOD GATE.

cutting your ties so that when put together they will be in the shape of a letter X. Fix both pairs alike, placing a frame on each side of the creek, then sink them down in the bank or rock bar about a foot which makes them solid, then lay your pole between the forks of the ties and you are ready to hang your gate. This is a much cheaper way than the old way of putting a pen on each side of the creek and filling it with rock.—Charles S. Keen, in Epitome.

## What Good Roads Will Do.

Before all things the United States is an agricultural country. It is the possibility of large returns for labor in this direction which keeps up the price of labor in our manufacturing and in all our industries, and thus brings comfort and ease within the reach of all. Good roads, by lessening the cost of agricultural products form the most effectual means of maintaining the condition of comfort and even luxury of which America is so proud.—H. W. Conn, department of biology, Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.

"It's perfectly disgraceful!" she exclaimed. "What's the matter?" inquired her husband. "Here's a description of a woman who gets up in public and declares herself an anarchist." "Well," was the rejoinder, "maybe it's all for the best. I believe I'd like to see women crowd the males out of the anarchist business. When they throw bombs they won't be so likely to hit anybody."—Washington Star.

Protecting Their Interests. It was at the summer resort where there was only one young man.

"That young woman is wonderfully popular," said the middle-aged man.

"What makes you think so?" inquired his wife.

"All the other girls are crowding to the station to bid her good-by." "Oh, they aren't really going for the sake of bidding her good-by. They want to make sure that she doesn't carry away the engagement ring."—Washington Star.

Very Dangerous. A man pointed an unloaded gun at a friend and pulled the trigger.

"See," he said, gleefully, "I have exploded a superstition; there is no danger in an unloaded gun."

And straightway the friend struck him on the head with all his might.

"It seems to be a dangerous weapon for a fool to play with after all," was the consolation he offered, as the man bound up his wound.—Chicago Record.

Was It as Broad as It Was Long? An old doctor was very pungent and frank in his way of giving his opinion.

A young preacher occupied his pulpit one day, and at dinner angled very much for a compliment, which was not forthcoming. At last the young man said: "I hope I did not weary you by the length of my sermon, doctor?" "No, nor by its depth, either," was the laconic reply.—Boston Globe.

Only Reasonable. Citizen—How is it that you are charging such tremendous prices for ice? I understand that there is plenty of it after all.

Dealer—Yes; but see how we had to worry about it all last winter, when we thought there would be none. You don't suppose we can worry like that and not charge for it, do you?—Up To Date.

At a Fashionable Dinner Party. Gentleman (on the right)—The weather, mademoiselle—

Lady—I have already discussed that subject with my neighbor on my left.

"The mean scoundrel! We had arranged between us that he should talk about the dinner and I myself about the weather."—Humoristische Blaetter.

An Example. Little Elmer—Pa, that is a coincidence.

Prof. Broadhead—The fact that the green cucumber is ready to begin its work just about the time that the green medical student graduates is a good example of coincidence, my son.—Puck.

Just the Same. Johnston—Miss Giddy really doesn't look a day older than she did six years ago.

Johnston—According to her statistics she isn't a day older.—Up-to-Date.

Praise for the Sparrow. It is urged that the sparrow is a benefactor to the farmer, because it feeds on the seeds of waste plants and weeds during the winter.—Chicago Tribune.

Results of Wise Policy. In 50 years the imports of the United Kingdom increased from \$700,000,000 to \$2,085,000,000 and the exports from \$485,000,000 to \$1,430,000,000.

Miles of Potatoes. Everybody knows that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are the largest seed potato growers in the world, so when their President, Henry A. Salzer, recently purchased 21,000 acres more of ideal potato land, all wondered what for. Well, it is for potatoes—miles and miles of potatoes.

He Didn't Have to Kneel. Flora—What a lovely ring; and it's a lady's ring, too.

Horace—Yes, I thought you would like it.

"Why, is it for me?"

"You are a lady, aren't you?"

"O, dear! This is so sudden!"—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Reputation is a bubble hard to blow out, but easily burst.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure. J. W. O'Brien, 323 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

In the human race the butcher holds the steaks.—Los Angeles Herald.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
COTTON—Middling	54 1/2 @ 55
WHEAT—Winter Wheat	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2 @ 84
CORN—No. 2	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
PORK—Mess	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	54 1/2 @ 55
BEVERLY—Cows and Heifers	5 1/2 @ 5 50
CALVES—(per 100 lbs.)	5 1/2 @ 5 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 1/2 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
FLOUR—Patents	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2 @ 84
CORN—No. 2	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 61
WOOL—Tub-Washed	14 @ 15
Other Grades	14 @ 15
HAY—Clear Timothy	12 00 @ 14 50
WHEAT—Choice Dairy	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
BACON—Clear Rib	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BIGGS—Fresh	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
PORK—Standard Ham	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
LARD—Choice Steam	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	5 00 @ 7 25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 1/2 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Patents	5 1/2 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	72 @ 74
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
PORK—Mess	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2 @ 84
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grades	4 1/2 @ 4 50
OATS—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
HAY—Choice	12 00 @ 15 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83 1/2 @ 84
BACON—Short Rib Sides	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
COTTON—Middling	54 1/2 @ 55
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
BACON—Short Rib	9 1/2 @ 10
COTTON—Middling	54 1/2 @ 55

# THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

## Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Brock's Age is 114 Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788.

His age is 114 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

Born before United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na. Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years. Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

SAAC BROCK, a citizen of Mendenhall county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs

of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 114 years ago. Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 114 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given in the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peru-na, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that

are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little ailments which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"I had always supposed these ailments to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's writings. I have learned much from his books, one thing in particular: that these ailments are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these ailments. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"I believe it to be valuable to old people, although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young. I should be glad if my sincere testimony should become the means of others using this remedy, because I believe it to be the greatest remedy of this age for catarrhal diseases.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Pe-ru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Pe-ru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"It has saved me several times from a siege of the grip. I feel perfectly safe from this terrible malady so long as I have Peru-na at hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman may live to be as old as I am, to continue the good work of teaching people the value of his great remedy, Peru-na.

Very truly yours,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. H. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

## BACKACHE ....

When accompanied by impaired digestion, nervousness, constipation or occasional trouble in the urinary organs indicates a dangerous condition in the kidneys; if you have any of these symptoms the sensible course is to stop the progress of the disease before it eats away the vitality.

# PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS A SUCCESSFUL KIDNEY MEDICINE.

This remedy is not only valuable as a kidney tonic, but contains the necessary properties for cleansing and strengthening the stomach, liver and bowels. Thus it restores healthful conditions and harmony of action in the entire system while carrying out the important object of ridding the kidneys of disease. It prevents the appearance of Bright's Disease or Diabetes, and under its great restorative influence the kidneys become well and strong again.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

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"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

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# HAZARD

Too much care cannot be given in the selection of a powder. It is imperative to be sure that you obtain one that is reliable and safe to use. You never hear of accidents by the use of Hazard from its superiority. Order Hazard from your dealer.

## GUN POWDER

SAZER'S LIGHTNING CABBAGE.

This is the earliest cabbage in the world and a regular good mine to the market gardener and farmer.

By the way, there is lots of money to be made on early cabbages, beets, peas, radishes, cucumbers and the like.

For 16c and this Notice the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send you their mammoth catalog of seeds and flowers and vegetable seeds. Minkes gardeners' catalog, in postage.

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